

AID FOR CUBA ASSURED.

CAUCUS OVERWHELMINGLY FOR RECIPROCITY.

REBATE PROPOSITIONS FIND LITTLE FAVOR—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY SUPPORTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, March 6.—One hundred and twenty-five Republican members of the House met to-night in conference for the third time to consider the bill prepared by the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to provide for a reciprocal trade arrangement with Cuba, on the basis of a 20 per cent tariff reduction. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, presided, and Mr. Loudenlager, of New-Jersey, was secretary. All the party leaders of the House, including Speaker Henderson, were present, and the proceedings were marked by an earnestness of attention and eagerness of interest seldom displayed on a similar occasion.

REBATE PLANS DENOUNCED.

The greater part of the evening was taken up by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, one of the most influential members of the Ways and Means Committee, in a lucid explanation of the Payne Reciprocity bill and a denunciation of the Tawney rebate proposition as a makeshift and an unconstitutional measure. The applause that greeted all Mr. Dalzell's telling points showed plainly that the sentiment of those present is unquestionably with the President, the Cabinet and the Senate and House leaders in insisting on reciprocity legislation for Cuba.

Mr. Long, of Kansas, another influential member of the Ways and Means Committee, and one of the stoutest and most intelligent supporters of the Republican principle of protection in the West, also made a notable speech, which aroused much enthusiasm.

In brief, the whole tenor of the proceedings demonstrated the overwhelming strength of the reciprocity bill over all propositions that have been suggested as a substitute. Another potent fact demonstrated was that almost without exception the Republican members of the House are in favor of doing something of a substantial character for Cuba.

PROBLEM SOON TO BE SOLVED.

Hence, with this state of affairs to deal with, the problem now confronting the party in the House will soon be solved satisfactorily to every interest concerned by the process of elimination. That is to say, after the advocates of reciprocity have shattered all the other propositions, as Mr. Dalzell to-night shattered that of Mr. Tawney, all that will remain will be the Ways and Means Committee bill for straight reciprocity. There is no excellent reason to believe that the House Republicans are in a mood soon to agree on this bill, and that when it is reported by the committee it will receive practically the undivided support of the Republican side.

CONFERENCES WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The President has held many conferences with the House leaders in the last two days. To-day he saw nearly every member of the delegations from California and Michigan, where the sentiment against reciprocity with Cuba undoubtedly is stronger and more assertive than in any other part of the country, and it is believed that he has calmed their fears on every important point involved. At 6:30 o'clock this evening President Roosevelt called Speaker Henderson and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the House caucus, to the White House, and talked freely with them over the probable results of the conference scheduled to meet an hour and a half later. Both of these influential leaders are now in hearty accord with the President, and are doing valiant service for the cause of reciprocity.

It is confidently expected that the Payne bill will be agreed to within a week, and that within a month it will have passed the House as a strict party measure. It is also confidently believed that it will be amended in the Senate so as to make the basis of reciprocity 25 instead of 20 per cent. The House may grumble somewhat at this increase of reduction, but it is not doubted that in the end the Senate will have its way.

LIVELY INTEREST IN CAUCUS.

THE PAYNE RECIPROCITY BILL IS STRONGLY SUPPORTED.

[By The Associated Press.]
Washington, March 6.—The third conference of Republican members of the House of Representatives to consider the question of Cuban tariff concessions was held to-night in the hall of the House. Great interest was manifested, owing to the sharp division which has occurred between the supporters of the Ways and Means Committee proposition for 20 per cent reciprocity, as put forward by Chairman Payne, and the rebate plan proposed by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota.

DALZELL ATTACKS BOUNTY PLAN.

When the caucus met Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee and an ardent supporter of the Payne reciprocity plan, was recognized at the speaker for an extended speech presenting legal objections to the Tawney proposition. He maintained that this proposition was a bounty to Cubans, and as such unconstitutional. He also urged the impracticable character of the bounty plan, saying there were some fifteen thousand planters dealing through 100 middlemen, so that it would be impossible to make an equitable distribution. Mr. Dalzell referred to the widespread sentiment of the press favorable to reciprocal concessions. He was interrupted by a fire of cross-questions as he proceeded.

Mr. Dalzell declared that the Republican party had never run away from an issue, and it should not run away from this one. He spoke of President Roosevelt's position, and read from a President's message favoring reciprocity.

A one point Representative Mahon, of Pennsylvania, interjected the query: "Suppose Cuba's products were iron and steel, instead of sugar?"



PRINCE HENRY LEAVING PUBLIC LIBRARY IN BOSTON YESTERDAY.

FOR CONCESSIONS TO CUBA.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE'S ARGUMENT FOR RECIPROCITY AND AGAINST REBATE PLANS.

Washington, March 6.—Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day made the following statement in connection with the discussion over Cuban reciprocity:

I think the large majority of the Republicans have made up their minds that we must do something for Cuba. There are three propositions presented which have this professed end in view. The proposition of Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, provides for an increase in the tariff on sugar to the outside world, and a rebate on sugar imported from Cuba. It does not seem to me that many Republicans are willing to increase the duty on sugar.

Then there is the proposition of Mr. Tawney, to vote between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 directly into the Cuban treasury and to ask the Cuban Government to distribute about \$1,000,000, according to his figures, to native Cuban planters. This first payment is to be paid without any compensation from Cuba in any way or manner—a pure gift to the Cuban Government. It hardly needs the opinion of a lawyer to say that such a procedure would be unconstitutional.

His proposition further is to pay a like sum yearly on the granting of reciprocal concessions and the passage of our immigration and exclusion laws. Of course, if this kind of a proposition could be distributed without a scandal and a fraud. In the next place, seven-eighths of the Cuban laborers would still remain without work. It would be just as easy for the Sugar Trust to obtain a concession on the sugar they bought on account of the bounty as to obtain a concession on the sugar they bought on account of a 20 per cent concession in duty. So that Mr. Tawney's proposition has no advantage over that for a 20 per cent reduction, and it has the disadvantage.

The third proposition is that for a 20 per cent reduction of duties. This would insure no home industry. Coupled with the provision to extend our exclusion laws to Cuba, no one appearing before the Committee on Ways and Means contended that it would so injure home industries. All agreed that the price of sugar to the American consumer would remain the same. Nor would it injure to the benefit of the Sugar Trust. The witnesses before the committee testified in testimony—and the statistics prove—that the trust has received no benefit in buying sugar either in Hawaii or Porto Rico since the duty was reduced or removed. The trust has been reaped by the planters in these islands. We have every reason to believe the same would prove true as to Cuba.

Many misleading statements as to the attitude of the President, the Cabinet and the House Republicans are appearing in the newspapers. I cannot speak of conferences with the President. But I have every assurance that the Cabinet is not divided on this question, nor have a majority of the House Republicans committed themselves either to the Morris, the Tawney or the doing nothing policy.

The proposition of a 20 per cent reduction, if adopted, will put off in any judgment the annexation of Cuba for many years. She will not come in until her population is Americanized from the States. It will settle the question for generations to come and give rest and tranquility to the sugar business. If the reduction is made, no further change will be made until we have annexation and free trade. To refuse to do anything would put the House in a position hostile to the President, would cause uncertainty and a feeling of apprehension to the producers of sugar in the States, and would be utterly demoralizing.

PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE UNCHANGED.

AN AUTHENTIC STATEMENT MADE PUBLIC AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, March 6.—The following official statement was issued at the White House to-night by William Loeb, Jr., acting secretary to the President:

Any statement that the President has changed his attitude on the Cuban reciprocity business is without the slightest foundation in fact.

THE WAESLAND SUNK.

AMERICAN LINE STEAMER IN COLLISION—PASSENGERS SAFE.

London, March 6.—The American Line steamer Waesland, Captain Atfield, from Liverpool, on March 5, for Philadelphia, and the British steamship Harmonides, Captain Pentin, from Para on February 13, for Liverpool, met in collision to-night off Holyhead, Wales. The Waesland sank. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The Harmonides rescued the passengers and crew of the Waesland and is bringing them to Liverpool. Tugs have been sent from Liverpool to meet the Harmonides.

The Waesland carried thirty-two cabin and eighty-two steerage passengers. She was valued at about \$200,000.

The Waesland is owned by the International Navigation Company, but flies the Belgian flag. She plied regularly in the American Line service between Philadelphia and Liverpool, touching at Queenstown each way. Formerly she was known as the Russia. She is a four-masted, bark-rigged, iron vessel of 3,676 tons net. Messrs. J. & G. Thompson built her at Glasgow in 1867. The Waesland's dimensions are: Length, 498 feet; breadth, 41 feet; and depth, 23 feet. She is equipped with electric light and has triple expansion engines of 3,500 indicated horsepower.

PENSION FOR M. S. R. MEN

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY PRESIDENT VREELAND.

THE FUND FOR ITS PAYMENT TO BE APPROPRIATED YEARLY BY THE COMPANY—NO CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EMPLOYEES.

There was posted last night in the twenty-six barns, stables and power houses of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company throughout Manhattan a notice from President Vreeland to all employees, announcing the establishment of a pension system for the superannuated employees of the company. The specific regulations for the fund for its payment to be appropriated yearly by the company—no contributions from employees.

This pension system provides for voluntary and involuntary retirement of all employees so included, between the ages of sixty-five and seventy, after twenty-five years' service in the company, members of the Metropolitan Street Railway Association, whose annual maximum wages have not exceeded \$1,200 per annum, has finally been perfected, and will be put into effect on or before July 1. The specific regulations are now being drafted, and will, in due course, be distributed for your further information.

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First—All employees, who have been continuously in this service for twenty-five years or more preceding such date of maturity; and

Second—All employees from sixty-five to sixty-nine years of age, who have been twenty-five years or more in this service, who, in the opinion of the trustees of the pension, have become physically disqualified.

All employees of seventy years will be considered to have attained a maximum age allowed for active service, and will be retired by age limit. If service has been continuous for thirty years, 30 per cent of the average annual wages for the ten previous years.

If service has been continuous for twenty-five years, 25 per cent of the average annual wages for the ten previous years.

If service has been continuous for twenty years, 20 per cent of the average annual wages for the ten previous years.

The fund from which payments will be made will be appropriated each year by the company, and employees will not be required to contribute to it.

My object in establishing this department is to preserve the future welfare of aged and infirm employees, and to recognize efficient and loyal service.

In speaking of the matter last night, President Vreeland said: "This plan has been in contemplation for a long time. In fact, I had it in mind when I took charge of the twenty-four street railways making up the present Metropolitan system. I then found that there was a singular lack of unity of interests among the men employed on the various lines throughout the city, due to the slashed manner in which this force was recruited, and to the lack of any means of social intercourse."

"It was apparent that among men brought together by the recruiting methods then in existence, social intercourse for mutual benefit and improvement was practically impossible on account of the brevity and uncertainty of the tenure of employment, and my first efforts were directed to correcting this instability. I found that men were employed in a majority of instances through political influences, and with very little reference to their capacity or adaptability to the work they were expected to perform, with the natural result that discharges among four thousand men amounted to about three hundred a month. Immediately a reformation in the recruiting methods was inaugurated and the Metropolitan began to select its labor in the open market, where it secured the best that was offered, making character, health and intelligence the only qualifications necessary in order to enter the ranks."

"Within a year the results of this reform began to manifest themselves in all directions, and, while the number of operatives was rapidly increased, the number of discharges steadily decreased until they were diminished to as many in a month as had previously occurred in a single day."

"Coincident to the reform in recruiting there was developed a system of discipline at once firm and humane, and my first efforts were directed to correcting this instability. I found that men were employed in a majority of instances through political influences, and with very little reference to their capacity or adaptability to the work they were expected to perform, with the natural result that discharges among four thousand men amounted to about three hundred a month. Immediately a reformation in the recruiting methods was inaugurated and the Metropolitan began to select its labor in the open market, where it secured the best that was offered, making character, health and intelligence the only qualifications necessary in order to enter the ranks."

(Continued on Page 4.)

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Greatest Natural Medicinal Water Known—Adv.

ARBITRATION FOR ALASKA.

PROBABLE SOLUTION OF MUCH DISPUTED QUESTION.

THE KING'S LEVEE—Cecil Rhodes' HEALTH—CRISIS IN LIBERAL PARTY.

[Copyright, 1902, By The Tribune Association.]
[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
London, March 7, 1 a. m.—No official information can be obtained respecting negotiations in regard to the Alaskan boundary, but Lord Strathcona, without doubt, has presented the Dominion's case, and the British Foreign Office is striving to effect a settlement. Arbitration is the solution which is probable, since the State Department is not likely to propose the alienation of the territory ceded from Russia, and any scheme for a Canadian purchase would be vetoed by the Senate at Washington.

Arbitration offers a line of least resistance, and will enable the United States and the Dominion governments to formulate their cases with precision and to accept with good grace some equitable compromise of the frontier question. Negotiations have not reached their final stage, but their trend is in the direction of arbitration as the only practicable method of adjusting this troublesome dispute.

Last night news was received from Liverpool of the sinking of the American Line steamer Waesland, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia on Wednesday. The steamer was in collision off Holyhead with the Houston Line steamer Harmonides.

The Waesland had on board 114 passengers, and her crew consisted of eighty-nine men. She also carried a large miscellaneous cargo. The passengers and crew were saved by the Harmonides, which took them to Liverpool, where they arrived at 3:30 o'clock this morning. They were received by the American Line's agents, Richardson, Spence & Co., and were quartered in various hotels in the city. The accident is believed to have taken place in the intense fog, which obscured lights and made navigation dangerous. Both vessels were about forty miles southwest of Holyhead when the Harmonides struck the Waesland amidships, the impact being terrific. Perfect order and discipline prevailed among the crew and officers of the Waesland.

The levee at St. James's was a brilliant function, with an aftermath at every prominent club, where officials and diplomats exhibited themselves in full uniform and resplendent with gold lace. The new regulations enable fifteen hundred men to pass the King in quick marching order, with a single bow, and to turn up at the clubs for luncheon, shimmering with decorations and ablaze with scarlet. The reception of the diplomats is more deliberate, but the whole function is taken in quick time, like the German Emperor's court business. The King, when holding court, is less rigid in his pose and less impressive in his expression than is the German sovereign.

The sensational reports respecting the failure of Cecil Rhodes' health are pronounced false by his intimate friends, and are ascribed to bearish speculators in the South African market. Private dispatches announcing his death were circulated. Mr. Rhodes is a wiry man, with great reserves of strength.

A most serious view of a crisis in the Liberal party is taken by the Moderate Liberals, who deplore Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's taunt that Lord Rosebery has staff officers without troops. Lord Rosebery's retaliatory sarcasms at Glasgow are awaited anxiously by his own supporters, who are sensitive to the Radical reproach that men like Mr. Asquith are influenced by social reasons, and are clinging to the fortune of a leader in high favor with the court.

Edwin A. Abbey, after being delayed by the Channel fog, has returned to England by the American Line steamer St. Louis, and has settled down for the heavy work of painting the coronation with every peacock in the right place.

There is seemingly no end to the War Office contract scandals. Last evening in the House of Lords Earl Carrington referred to the ugly rumors which are prevalent with regard to contracts for the supply of wines and spirits for the troops in South Africa. He wanted the government to throw some light on the matter, but Lord Raglan declined to give any information.

Benjamin Franklin Stevens has passed away at his residence, Surbiton, Surrey, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Stevens was one of the most prominent figures in the American colony in London, and will be greatly missed.

The American jockeys "Clem" and "Harry" Jenkins and "Johnny" Reiff arrived here last night.

NO REVOLUTION IN HAITI.
Port-au-Prince, Hayti, March 6.—The reports which have reached the United States of a revolutionary movement near Jacmel, headed by General Baptiste, are inaccurate. There has been a little agitation at Jacmel against General Merlier, the government delegate, but the name of General Baptiste is absolutely unknown here.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! Bottled at the Famous Poland Spring, Me.—Adv.

NIXON BACK WITH VISIONS

THINKS DEMOCRATS WILL BE UNITED THIS FALL.

HE AND HILL LIKELY TO MEET FOR THE DISCUSSION OF HARMONY IN THE STATE.

Lewis Nixon, shipbuilder and leader of Tammany Hall, returned to New-York last night from his outing at Palm Beach, looking refreshed and vigorous as the result of his trip. His train was due at 5 o'clock, but it was delayed by the storm that he reached the Waldorf-Astoria only a little before 10 o'clock.

To the newspaper men who were waiting to greet him and question him, he said that he felt fit, and was prepared to take up at once the work of his political stewardship. He said he would be at Tammany Hall to-day, and to-night would resume his automobile visits to district headquarters, going to the XVth and XVIIth districts. Asked if he had made any plans for the future, he replied that he had, but was not going to give them away. During his vacation he had had his first recent opportunity to think about both his personal and political business, and he had thought a great deal, but not for publication. Continuing, he said:

On my return I am surprised to see by the papers that the idea is prevalent that I am instigating fights in the various districts. While I wish now to say that it is not true. The opposition will get no comfort from any antagonism engendered by me. By the time primaries are held all elements will be in accord and Democrats will be united, not to defeat our party, but to insure its success.

The harmonious selection of Senator Dowling as an evidence of the way Democrats are getting together, and the speech of Mr. Holahan, in which he pledges himself to the new leader of his district, shows his devotion to the interests of the Democratic party.

Asked for views as to Mr. Bryan's attacks on Hill and other Democratic leaders, Mr. Nixon said he was not discussing national politics; city and State affairs were enough for him to attend to, although he was of course interested in the national situation. Permanent State headquarters for the Democratic party would, he thought, surely be established in this city, somewhat on the lines of the Republican headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. As for the local situation, he repeated his belief that all district disputes and fights would be smoothed over by the opening of the next campaign, and that the Democratic party would present an harmonious and solid front to all opposition. He did not know what the issue would be, for the other side was creating them and leaving nothing for the Democracy to do but wait and accept them, which he was glad to do.

Despite Mr. Nixon's denial that he was instigating factional fights in the districts, it is known that he wants to see certain leaders retire, and the opposition to these leaders will get support from him. John F. Carroll, John B. Sexton and Percival E. Nagle are all said to be under the ban. Strenuous efforts, it was said last night, would be made to induce Mr. Nixon to continue these leaders in power in the interest of harmony, but it is believed that he will not be persuaded, and if he is able will push Carroll, Sexton and Nagle into the background.

Mr. Nixon is talking harmony with great persistence, and it is believed that aside from driving out of the organization several district leaders personally distasteful to him, whom he believes to be corrupt, he will not try to revolutionize things. Mr. Nixon's remark that headquarters should be kept open in this city all the year round is in accord with what ex-Senator Hill has urged, and this is taken as an indication that Nixon and Hill will work together this fall.

In fact, it is said that within a short time a series of conferences will begin at which ways and means will be discussed for establishing harmony in the party, building up the State organization, drafting a platform, agreeing upon candidates and preparing to wage a successful campaign this fall. It is said that Hill, Nixon, representatives of the Kings County organization and leaders from all parts of the State will take part in these conferences.

A REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

SIBERIA AFFECTED—MILITARY REGULATIONS PUT IN FORCE.

London, March 7.—A correspondent of "The Daily News," telegraphing from Copenhagen, says that authentic reports have reached there from St. Petersburg, saying that the revolutionary movement is spreading in all directions and assuming serious proportions. The unrest has reached many parts of Siberia. The Governor of Tomsk has issued an order prohibiting meetings of citizens in the towns and villages through the province. Troubles are reported at many places in Siberia, including Novonikolaievsk, Rask, Marinsk and Barnaul.

MANY GIFTS TO THE POPE.

Rome, March 6.—The Pope to-day received a number of extraordinary missions sent to congratulate him on his jubilee. They all brought costly gifts and autographs. Emperor William sent a porcelain clock. His Holiness, in thanking the German envoy, referred to the friendship existing between Germany and the Vatican, and said that he congratulated himself on the good relations existing between Emperor William and his Roman Catholic subjects.

DRY MONOPOLY CHAMPAGNE, adopted by the Royal Court at Berlin since 1818—Adv.

PRINCE A HARVARD LL.D.

EMPEROR CONGRATULATES HIM ON HIS NEW HONOR.

MASSACHUSETTS AND BOSTON OFFICIALS GIVE TO HIM A DIGNIFIED AND CORDIAL WELCOME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, March 6.—Boston's greeting to Prince Henry was hearty, sincere and not overdone. The decorations were general, and the storm considered astonishingly profuse and excellent. Immense crowds cheered the visitor at all points of sightseeing vantage. The programme, extensive as it was, was carried out promptly and without a regrettable incident.

The Boston attentions to the Prince consisted of the municipality's welcome, conveyed by Mayor Collins and other representatives, who met the train at the South station; a military escort to the Somerset Hotel, a battery salute on the Common, a reception by the mayorality at the public library, a meeting with Governor Crane, a tour of the State House, and a banquet at the Hotel Somerset, at which Secretary Long and ex-Secretary Olney were the chief speakers.

All these features, of course, resembled greetings elsewhere. But the Prince found an absolutely unique welcome at Harvard University. The student host turned out to a man, and "Rah'd" and "Fair Harvard" with a vim, precision and lung force that aroused all of Prince Henry's reserve enthusiasm. His reception at the Harvard Union, where a brief address, an original poem, songs, such as "Fair Harvard," "Watch on the Rhine" and football melodies, formed the real climax of his visit. The Prince received and read a congratulatory telegram from Emperor William. The conferring of the degree of LL.D. in Sanders Theatre, was marked by a superb address by President Eliot. At Professor Munsterberg's the Prince presented for the Germanic Museum of the University photographs of the casts of objects now in preparation in Germany which the Kaiser will send to Cambridge in midsummer.

The special train that carried the Prince halted for a few moments at Springfield, but passed through Worcester, where the plan to hold a reception was abandoned, owing to the earliness of the hour. Boston was reached at 9:35 o'clock. When the special halted in South Station Mayor Collins and a delegation of city officials boarded the car Columbia, and were introduced to the Prince by Ambassador von Holleben. There was an exchange of greetings, and the Prince, his staff and the members of the American escort were shown to carriages.

Lines of cavaliers formed around them, and, accompanied by the naval militiamen, through streets held open by the police, they drove to the Hotel Somerset. The people were packed behind the police lines, and every building was a crowded gallery. Flags and streamers hung over the heads of the thousands who called or waved a cheery welcome to the Prince as he rode past with Mayor Collins, Admiral Evans and John Wiley, chief of the United States Secret Service.

The Prince wore his naval uniform and acknowledged the greetings with his characteristic salute. At the Hotel Somerset the Prince, surrounded by his staff in full uniform, received Governor Crane, who came with an equally brilliant staff, and when the call ended the Prince started at once for the State House to return the courtesy. Naval reserves, formed in two lines that extended from the street to the portals, made way for the entrance of the Prince. After he had paid his respects to Governor Crane he entered the House of Representatives, where the legislature was in session, and was presented from the forum by President Soule of the Senate. Leaving the chamber, he re-entered his carriage, and was driven to the Public Library, where he returned the call of Mayor Collins.

Thirty-five veterans who fought with the grandfather of the Prince in the Franco-Prussian War, were presented at the library, and the Prince shook hands with them all, and asked as to their old regiments and the character of their service.

The ceremony at the library over, the Prince returned to the Somerset, and after a short stay there started for Cambridge. Mayor McKim gave him the freedom of the city of Cambridge, and the school children sang for him at the City Hall.

DEGREE OF LL.D. CONFERRED.

At the university he was taken to Memorial Hall, where he met the corporation of the college, and then to Sanders Theatre, where the degree was conferred. President Eliot, who appeared in the scholar's gown, addressed the Prince as follows:

"This occasion is unique. Twice in the history of the university has a special academic session been held to confer the honor of the degree of LL.D. on a foreign prince. The first time was in 1876, when the degree was conferred on Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was then called Prince Louis of Hesse. The second time was in 1896, when the degree was conferred on Prince William of Prussia, who was then called Prince William of Prussia. The Prince of Wales, who is now the Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, is the only foreign prince who has not yet received the degree of LL.D. from this university."

These are the reasons: Our students of history know the Teutonic sources, in the dim past of many institutions and the ancient customs of the university, transmitted through England to this New-England. The Puritan origin of the university makes us hold in grateful remembrance the names of the great men who have been associated with it, and who have been called together on purpose to do honor to a foreign prince. Weighty reasons must have determined the university to take this action on the part of this Society of Scholars.

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Our men of letters and science know well the unparalleled contributions Germany has made since the middle of the nineteenth century to pure knowledge, and also to science applied in the new arts and industries which within fifty years have so marvelously changed the relations of man to nature.

Our whole people have the profoundest sympathy with the unification of Germany. We all believe in a great union of the Germanic peoples, gathered together by a common language, by unrestricted mutual trade, by a common currency, mail, means of communication, courts of justice, and by the institutions of credit and finance, and inspired by a patriotic patriotism. The grandeur of that illustrious woman is sitting with us here.

Now, therefore, in exercise of authority given me by the President and Fellows and the Board of Overseers, and in the favoring presence of the friends here assembled, I create honorary Doctor

"DON'T HURRY, DON'T WORRY." You can get a through train to the North at West any hour in the day at the New-York Central's Grand Central Station, in the case of the city of New-York. Trains luxurious and two-class mileage tickets are good—Adv.